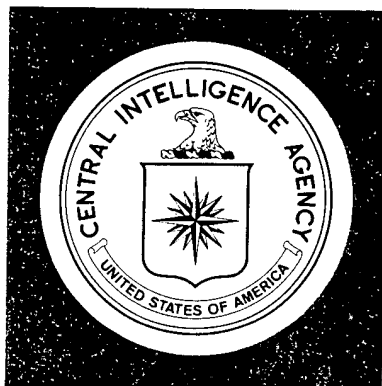


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Weekly Summary

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The WEEKLY SUMMARY, issued every Friday morning by the Office of Current Intelligence, reports and analyzes significant developments of the week through noon on Thursday. It frequently includes material coordinated with or prepared by the Office of Economic Research, the Office of Strategic Research, and the Directorate of Science and Technology. Topics requiring more comprehensive treatment and therefore published separately as Special Reports are listed in the contents.

15 Greece: Guided Democracy

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exile abroad, where they engage in loud but generally ineffective anti-junta activities; such critics as actress Melina Mercouri and Andreas Papandreou, who have lost their Greek citizenship, will not share in the President's inaugural largesse.

The constitutional court very likely will not charter political parties that espouse objectives that differ from Papadopoulos' goals. Consequently, approved political activity will be minimal, and potential candidates for elective office may have little choice but to join what in effect will be a government party.

The seemingly self-assured President is not without his problems. A delay until October in forming a promised "political" cabinet suggests that the removal from the government of military members who were Papadopoulos' colleagues in the 1967 coup is a delicate task. These men are not eager to leave their positions, and the liberalization measures announced by the President may increase their desire to stay on and slow the movement toward the "new Greece" envisaged by Papadopoulos. The prospect for recruiting hopeful politicians to take part in the promised elections is not very bright; most politically ambitious Greeks doubtless would rather avoid serving with the junta government in any of its incarnations.

GREECE: GUIDED DEMOCRACY

George Papadopoulos marked his investiture as Greece's new president this week with a flurry of action to demonstrate the newest brand of controlled democracy. In his inaugural speech on 19 August he announced the end of martial law, the activation of certain constitutional guarantees, and a general amnesty for political prisoners. He also directed the constitutional court that is to supervise the development of political parties to begin its work in September and promised to advance the date of parliamentary elections to late 1974.

These measures, intended to give the impression that the new republic is off to an auspicious start, do not signify great change in the nature of Papadopoulos' rule. The sweeping amnesty was apparently granted over the opposition of some military members of the cabinet who stand against any move toward more liberal government. This and the ending of the state of siege are aimed at critics at home and abroad who have railed against the allegedly repressive nature of junta rule. Those pardoned will be closely watched; effective opposition by them in the near future is unlikely. The recent naval mutineers will almost certainly be cashiered or retired. Many of the regime's most vociferous opponents are in

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